

HARVEY'S ERRORS

Brought Out in Strong Relief by Roswell G. Horr.

THE SILVER DEBATE CONTINUES

And Interest in It is Unabated.—Mr. Horr Points Out a Number of Misleading Statements in "Coin's Financial School"—Some Palpable Errors Specified—A Live Exchange of Propositions and Answers—A Red-Letter Day in the Great Runging Debate.

Chicago, July 23.—The contention of Messrs. Horr and Harvey over the silver question was resumed in the Illinois Club House this afternoon.

The day's talk was opened by Mr. Harvey. He said that the debate of the last session was of value as showing that during the past forty years silver had been steadily coined, in spite of the assertion to the contrary; that by the table copied from the reports of the mint the commercial ratio between gold and silver had been maintained at about the French coinage ratio of 15 1/2 to 1 for 200 years; that during the twenty-two years since 1873, as the result of demonetization, the commercial ratio had declined to 32 to 1; that in the 333 years prior to 1873, the quantity of ratio between gold and silver had ranged from 56 of silver to one of gold, and that during all that time the commercial ratio had clung closely to the legal ratio. During all that time the commercial price of silver bullion had remained steady. Since 1873 it had steadily and rapidly decreased. It was the dominating influence of London on exchange to all parts of the world which led to gold being recognized by the world as the standard in all commercial transactions.

HARVEY'S ERRORS.

Mr. Horr, in his opening remarks, proceeded to call attention to what he called misleading statements in Mr. Harvey's book. For instance he declared to be untrue the statements that it was believed that the cost of producing all of the gold in the world was about \$2 per ounce, while some put it much higher. Mr. Horr pointed out that there had been a vastly increased production at greatly reduced prices, at the cost which Mr. Harvey spoke of the silver miners in three years would have lost over \$100,000,000.

Again Mr. Harvey had put the aggregate amount of silver in the world at about three billion dollars. It was estimated that there was about six billions.

Mr. Harvey had said that the debts of the United States amounted to forty billions of dollars. That was an absurdity. The statement of the amount of interest which the United States paid annually to Europe was also untrue.

Mr. Harvey distributed a table showing the production of gold and silver from 1792 to 1892, and proceeded to argue that, in spite of wide relative fluctuations in production, there had been no fluctuations in relative value till after the demonetization act in 1873. Mr. Harvey said that this government had fixed the price of gold and all the friends of silver wanted was for it to fix the price of silver, in the belief that the nation could better keep out of the hands of the pawnbroker with two metals than one.

Returning to his argument on bi-metallicism, Mr. Harvey said that the option of the debtor to pay in the cheaper metal should not be impaired. This would always maintain a parity. If the creditor were given the option of the money in which he desired money, he would demand the dearer money, thereby increasing the demand for that metal and decreasing the other, thereby widening instead of narrowing the disparity.

HARVEY WANDERS.

Replying, Mr. Horr took up the question of farm tenancy, whose growth Mr. Harvey, at an earlier stage of the debate, had advertised as a bad sign for our national life.

Mr. Harvey declined to discuss what he called "the tenant business," but promised he would take it up when he got to it. He then went on to say that there are two kinds of money in the general sense in which the term is used, one being primary money and the other representative money, or as he would call it, for the purpose of debate, "credit money."

He then made a short argument showing that supply and demand regulate the value of money the same as all other property.

Mr. Horr announced that before proceeding to the question of the production of silver, he wanted to say a few words on the misleading nature of some of Mr. Harvey's statements on finance. He then attacked assertions made by Mr. Harvey as to the assessed valuation of the national banks. He then declared that Mr. Harvey was wandering from the question in debate, because he had several times declared that if "the mints of the world" would give free and unlimited coinage to silver on a certain ratio, it could be maintained.

Mr. Horr said that was not the question to be considered at all, but whether after the entire civilized world has refused to use silver as a means of financial redemption and still refuses to use it, can the United States, single handed and alone, afford to put itself upon a silver basis and join Mexico, China and Tripoli on this subject.

He then submitted the table of the product of gold and silver since 1871, taken from Mr. Harvey's book, and added to it the mint reports of the product of 1893 and 1894. This table showed, Mr. Horr declared, that since 1873 the production of silver has been steadily on the increase and that gold has since 1875 been also on the increase; but while silver had increased in quantity three times during that period, gold has only doubled in quantity.

Mr. Harvey went back to the discussion of primary money as a measure of value. In 1897 he declared, all the money in circulation was \$18 23 per capita and in these times all money was primary money, the measures of

value being paper itself. In 1894 we had a per capita circulation of \$24 23. He then said:

"Now you will all say that the quantity of money in circulation affects prices. You have more money, primary and credit combined, in circulation in 1894 per capita than you had in the two years named previous to 1873, and yet prices were higher then than now. Why? Because there was more primary money per capita in circulation in the first named years than there is the last named year, 1894. Of the \$24 per capita in circulation of all money in 1894, only about \$6 is primary money, while in 1873 and 1874 there was \$18 primary money in circulation per capita."

PRIMARY MONEY.

Mr. Horr said Mr. Harvey's definition of primary money was money of redemption. Greenbacks had to be redeemed to make them good and they could not by any hook or crook be construed into primary money. Mr. Horr then said:

"Now in 1870 we did return the specie payment. We did make our greenbacks and all our money as good as the best and Brother Harvey and his whole crowd of followers and adherents were going up and down this country stating that if we undertook to enforce that act we would ruin the business of the country."

Mr. Harvey denied that Mr. Horr was justified in calling him a greenbacker, and said that he believed in gold and silver as primary money to the fullest extent under the bi-metallic laws that governed it prior to 1873.

In relation to the claim of Mr. Horr that all the civilized nations of the earth were in favor of the gold standard, Mr. Harvey said that all the civilized nations of the earth were at one time slave-holding nations, and the individual slave-holders had made precisely the argument advocated by Mr. Horr.

This closed the debate for the day, and an adjournment was taken until Thursday.

BALLEAU'S DEMAND.

Calls Upon the President and Secretary Carlisle to Prevent the Contemplated Bull Fight at Atlanta.

New York, July 23.—William Hosea Balleau has written another letter to Secretary Carlisle regarding the proposed bull fighting at the Atlanta Exposition. He states that the managers of the exposition have engaged J. P. Porteus to bring into this country a troop of bull fighters and that these men can be refused admission to this country under the contract labor laws. Mr. Balleau desires that permission for entrance be refused.

Mr. Balleau has also forwarded the following letter to President Cleveland: "New York, July 23, 1895.

"Hon. Grover Cleveland, President U. S. A., Bushy Park, New York.

"MR. PRESIDENT:—I enclose herewith duplicates of letters to the honorable secretary of the treasury in regard to exhibitions of bull fights at the Atlanta Exposition. You will note that the troop of bull fighters can only come into this country by express permission and license to each one personally by the secretary, and that it is clearly his duty to refuse such license to them, as the object of their coming is a misdemeanor in the state of Georgia. Permit me to express the hope that you will interpose your good office to avert a national scandal, as the administration will be clearly responsible, now that its attention is directed to the law if the interdicted bulls and the contract bull fighters are admitted into the United States. Believe me,

"Faithfully yours,

"WILLIAM HOSEA BALLEAU."

ASK FOR FORECLOSURE

Of the Mortgages of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railway.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 23.—A petition was filed in the United States circuit court here to-day by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New York, asking for the foreclosure of the mortgages of the New York, Lake Erie & Western railway, the marshaling of the debts, an accounting and the immediate sale of the property.

The petition declares that the railway company is insolvent and that it is unable to meet its running expenses and the interest on its outstanding indebtedness. It is recited that under a deed of trust called the consolidated second mortgage, given October 5, 1878, bonds were issued as follows: Reorganization and first lien, \$2,500,000; new second consolidated bonds, \$3,000,000, and funded coupons, \$3,500,000.

These bonds, it is asserted, were neglected and are now outstanding, the interest having been defaulted from November and December, 1893. Because of these defaults receivers were appointed and at the time there was due for traffic balances, wages, etc., several million dollars, and for money borrowed \$2,000,000 more, both of which sums are secured by outstanding bonds. It is also charged that the company has failed to keep a full and just account of its income and expenses. The petition was filed by Judge Samuel E. Williams, of this city. The date of the hearing has not been fixed.

DESPERATE FIGHT

With Outlaws—Dick Young Killed and Charlie Black Shot.

HENNESSY, ORE., July 23.—A posse of five deputy sheriffs had a desperate fight with Dick Young, alias Zep Wyatt, Bill Doan and Charley Black, three miles south of Sheridan, where the gang has been committing various depredations. Young was killed, Doan shot through the hip and Black through the arm.

A Family Disturbance.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 23.—Prosecuting Attorney Rogers, at Akron, asked court for the arrest of Judge Wellington Sullivan, of Millersburg, on a charge of criminal libel of his son-in-law Tracy L. Jofford, of Washington City. Ex-Congressman Alphonso Hart is Jofford's attorney. The affair grows out of trouble between Jofford and wife.

Most Return.

Boston, July 23.—Nineteen emigrants of the fifty-nine who reached this port to-day on the steamer Moravian, from Hamburg, will be returned to the Netherlands, as they have neither funds nor friends.

A BIG SUIT DECIDED

Involving the Title to the "Swann Lands." A Half Million Acres in Dispute.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.

HARRISONBURG, Va., July 23.—The election suit brought by Henry C. King, of New York, against Conley Blankinship and others, in the United States circuit court for the western district of Virginia, has been on trial here before Judge John Paul for the past two weeks. The jury this morning brought in a verdict for King.

The decision holds valid the title of Mr. King to the land as claimed coming down by chain of title from the commonwealth of Virginia in 1795, through Robert Morris. The issue in the case has been hotly contested, the land in controversy being 500,000 acres, part of which is known as the "Swann lands," lying in Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky.

THE MULLEN TRAGEDY

At Parkersburg—A Big Reward Offered for the Murderer—A Suspect Arrested.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., July 23.—The council meeting to-night offered \$300 reward for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of Mrs. Mary Mullen, and also sent an appeal to the governor to offer a reward. The county court will offer a reward of \$200 to-morrow.

George Wortembaker, white, was arrested at Corwallis on suspicion, and brought here this evening. He was met at the depot by a great crowd of people.

PELL FROM A WINDOW.

Squire Halcumb, of Webster County, Suddenly Killed This Morning at Weston.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.

WESTON, W. VA., July 24.—"Squire H. S. Halcumb, of Webster county, fell from the third story window at the Bailey house at one o'clock this morning and died instantly. It is supposed he was sitting in the window cooling off, as it is very warm here.

STRANGE ACTION

Of a Populist Board of Education—Refuse Democratic Teachers Certificates.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., July 23.—A couple of school teachers from Lincoln county were in the city this morning. They are Democrats and allege that the board of examiners there, composed of Populists, refuse to grant them certificates to teach school, though their percentage is near the one hundred mark in average. They say the board has refused to grant any Democrat license to teach, and the lawyers are puzzled as to how to proceed against them, it seems, and say that it is difficult, if possible, to find a precedent for their action.

THREE ARE DEAD

As the Result of the Premature Explosion of a Dynamite Blast.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Three men were instantly killed and a fourth badly injured to-day by a premature explosion of dynamite of the drainage canal near Willow Springs. The dead are: William Kelley, home in Marquette, Mich.; Thomas Soaker, in Chicago; Joseph Smith, residence unknown. The injured: Matthew Healey, severe scalp wound. Kelley, Soaker and Smith were preparing a blast and were pressing the dynamite into the hole, when suddenly the blast, which was almost completed, went off. All three men were buried high in the air and came down fully 300 yards from the scene of the explosion. All three were mangled in a most horrible manner.

Over 100 men were at work close to the blast when the explosion occurred, and it is a wonder that the loss of life was not much greater. They made a wild break for cover when the shower of rock began to fall, and all escaped injury with the exception of Healey, who was struck by a piece of rock. He will recover.

No cause is known for the explosion, as all the men were careful and experienced in the handling of dynamite.

FIRE AT BOSTON.

A Clothing House Damaged by Smoke and Water.

Boston, July 23.—Fire was discovered in the basement of the five-story building 65 to 69 Summer street, this city, occupied by Spitz Bros. & Mork, wholesale and retail clothing merchants, to-night.

The fire is thought to have started in the rear of the basement, and the fire department on its arrival had considerable difficulty in locating the seat of the blaze, owing to the dense volumes of smoke, which permeated every floor of the building. The damage to the building is trifling, but the loss on the stock from smoke and water is estimated to be between \$50,000 and \$100,000; fully insured.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

The armistice in Rio Grande do Sul has been prolonged.

Secretary Hoke Smith delivered a sound money address to an immense and enthusiastic audience at Gainesville, Ga., yesterday.

The national convention of the Patriotic Order of True Americans is in session in Wilkesbarre, Pa. Miss Laura Stauder, national president, is presiding.

Gov. Hastings was elected a delegate to the Pennsylvania Republican state convention from Centre county, receiving 108 votes. Quay candidates got twelve votes.

The lumber mills of the Northwestern Lumber Company, at Porterville, Wis., closed yesterday. The men have struck for higher wages. Three hundred and fifty hands are idle.

At a trial of guns at Bonvines, France, the breech was blown off one of the guns, and as a result a sailor was killed. Admiral Chateauneuf, two officers and several men were wounded.

The German Consul at Tangier has been paid the sum of \$30,000 as indemnity upon the part of Morocco for the murder of a German trader, named Ruckert. Four German warships have been there for some time past, supporting the demand of the consul.

THE INDIAN OUTBREAK.

A Very Serious Situation in the Jackson's Hole Country.

REIGN OF TERROR PREVAILING

Among the Settlers—The Bannocks on the War Path—Seventeen Indians Killed in One Hatch—Now Known that the Surveying Party of Princeton College Students are All Safe—The Government Apparently Doing Little—Governor Richards May Order Out the State Troops.

POCATELLO, IDA., July 23.—At Bannock Indian agency, thirteen miles north of here, those in authority who are in possession of all the facts obtainable, do not believe the trouble in the Jackson Hole country can possibly reach a final settlement now without more bloodshed. The rumors current here last night regarding depredations of a returning band of Bannocks and their killing of three white settlers cannot be further confirmed. Not more than fifty Indians have so far returned to the immediate vicinity of the agency, and they will not talk.

Although it can be positively stated that the rumored danger in this immediate vicinity is without foundation, it is confidently believed from the advice brought daily by the Indian police from the scenes of the recent trouble in northwestern Wyoming that there will be other clashes there between the Indians and settlers and tough characters in the Jackson Hole country. The Indian police as a rule are Indians first and police afterwards, and evidently make a report to their brother braves, for almost every able-bodied Bannock has between the return of the police and this time decamped from the scene of the trouble. From the most trusted police it is learned that many of the Indians, who are apparently returning to their homes, have quietly said that they were taking their squaws and papooses home to the reservation and then would return to see the white men at the Jackson Hole country.

These clashes in that region are yearly occurrences, and there seems a determination on both sides to settle the question as to whether the Indians have a right to hunt in the country regardless of state game laws. The Indians will not give up their old ground without a struggle, and the settlers and characters far worse than Indians are determined to give the Indians severe treatment.

THE MASSACRE.

On July 21 thirty men left Jackson's Hole to arrest all Indians breaking the game laws of Wyoming. In Hoback canon they surprised a camp of seventeen Indians, and took them all prisoners and started with them for Jackson's Hole. In the canon they tried to escape, and all the Indians were killed except one papoose, who was brought into the hole. There were 133 fresh elk skins in the camp.

John N. Carnes, a squaw man and the oldest settler in Jackson's Hole has come over into Idaho and says every settler in Jackson will be butchered. There were 400 Bannock warriors on Hoback river when Carnes was there. He says all squaws have been sent away and that all bucks are daily joining the main band.

Jackson's Hole settlers are now entrenched and awaiting the attack. Unless the cavalry goes there quick every settler between Jackson's Hole and this railway station is in danger of massacre.

TWO REPORTS.

A special from Market Lake, Idaho, says: Captain Teeters, Indian agent, at Fort Hall, Idaho, reservation, came in to-day from the Jackson Hole country and reports everything quiet and few if any Indians in the country. Captain Teeters however, was followed by a courier from the settlers with a dispatch to Governor Richards, which tells another story. The courier, Fred White, reports that the Indians have been joined by a large number of Lempi and Ute Indians, and that they have every pass in Jackson's Hole guarded.

Scouts from the settlers say the Indians are massing in large numbers and will not doubt offer a fight. The settlers have brought their women and children to Wilford, and intend to go Indian hunting and not wait for the redskins to attack them.

SERIOUS SITUATION.

Settlers Moving Their Families to Places of Safety.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 23.—Governor Richards received a message at noon to-day from Adjutant General Stitzer, who is in the Jackson Hole region investigating the Indian trouble, indicating that a serious state of affairs exists there. The settlers have abandoned their crops, and are moving their families out of the country. Indians from Fort Hall and other reservations are reported going into the country and all the mountain passes are in their control.

Definite information is awaited by the state authorities as to the success of the Indian police in inducing hostiles to return to their reservations before sending state troops to the scene of the trouble.

The News Continued.

PATERSON, N. J., July 23.—All loans for the safety of the Princeton geological expedition were to-day dispelled by news direct from the party. Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett, in responding to an inquiry from Professor Marquand, telegraphed to-day, from Elberon, as follows:

"Many thanks for your kind interest. John wires to-day from Fountain Geoway, N.Y., saying: 'All well; have had no trouble yet. Can imagine my relief.'"

This comes direct from John Garrett, one of the students of the exploring party.

Four Children Drowned.

WINNIPEG, Man., July 23.—A dispatch from Lake Dauphin, says five children named Boek, four boys and a girl of ages ranging from four to fifteen years, were drowned by the upsetting of their boat while sailing on the lake. Only one body was recovered.

PITTSBURGH MINERS

Claim They Are Not Receiving Their Share of the Return of Prosperity.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 23.—The convention of coal miners of the Pittsburgh district adjourned to-day, after having discussed and adopted important resolutions.

The miners claim they are not receiving their share of the generally returning prosperity, and want to meet the operators half way in a conference, with a view to mutual benefit. They seem determined to do something to better their condition.

The resolutions adopted to-day say that the low prices of mining are brought about by unlawful weighing of coal, and call for competent checkweighmen at places where there is reason to believe coal is not being weighed honestly. Claiming that the only reason why miners are not receiving their share of returning prosperity is the want of harmony among the operators of the Pittsburgh district, they call on the operators to make such arrangements as will restore the '04 prices on August 1. To secure complete uniformity they declare the price to be paid for mining after August shall be 60 cents where company stores exist and 64 cents where the operators pay cash without deductions.

The resolutions will be sent to the operators with the request that they make answer to the convention on August 1, when any further action deemed necessary will be taken by the miners.

MINERS' WAGES.

Independent Union Sees a Way for an Increase of Pay.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 23.—The Independent Union of Mine Workers of America has petitioned the coal operators of the Wyoming Valley to advance the price of coal in order that the operators may be in a better position to give the miners an increase in wages. Attention is called to the fact that while some of the necessities of life have advanced in prices the past year, the wages of miners have been reduced. The operators are asked to attend a conference to be held at Pottsville. The coal operators here say the deplorable condition of the coal trade will not warrant an increase of miners wages, and they all decline to attend the conference. It is not apprehended that their refusal will cause a strike.

WIRE ROD MEN

Form a National Association—Scale of Prices to be Fixed.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—A national association of wire goods manufacturers was formed here to-day. Among those present were A. F. Blanchard, Detroit; Proctor Patterson, Cleveland; Fred T. Vaux, Chicago; P. H. Wickham, Portland, N. Y.; C. Logan, Louisville; C. L. Postelwaite, Detroit; W. T. Russell and H. A. Hildreth, Worcester, Mass.; W. B. Melish, H. H. Suydam and A. G. Belmer, Cincinnati; F. B. Hart, Lafayette, Ind.; Fred J. Meyers, Hamilton, Ohio.

The officers elected were: President, Frederick J. Meyers, of Hamilton, O.; secretary, H. H. Suydam, of Cincinnati. The headquarters will be at Cincinnati. The meeting will continue to-morrow to fix a scale of prices, which will be at an advance of 20 to 25 per cent.

Another meeting will be held in Boston, Mass., in September.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE

Headquarters Will Be Transferred to Cleveland From Toledo.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 23.—It is stated on the authority of a railroad official who is in a position to know that the headquarters of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad will be transferred from Toledo to Cleveland within three months. The causes assigned are the antagonism of the Toledo city council and the growing importance of Cleveland as a shipping point for bituminous coal.

STEAMER IN DISTRESS

With Four Hundred and Fifty Excursionists on Board—Tugs to the Rescue.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 23.—The steamer Dove, bound from Monroe to this city with 450 excursionists on board, went aground on a shoal just outside of Turtle Light this evening. She displayed signals of distress, which were seen from Presque Isle, and a message from there sent two tugs to her assistance.

ANOTHER DRAW.

Van Heest and Marshall Put up a Great Battle—Van Got Some Punishment—Marshall's Marvellous Quickness.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—One of the most clever contests that ever took place before the Eureka Athletic Club occurred to-night between Johnny Van Heest (white), of Milwaukee, and Jerry Marshall (colored), of Australia. Twenty rounds was the advertised limit, but the referee allowed another round, and at its close both men were in good condition, so that the referee declared it a draw. Marshall was marvellously quick, and it was simply his ability to avoid punishment and Van Heest's ability to stand it that made the contest. Van Heest was cut around the neck and his left wrist badly strained, but Marshall did not apparently have a mark on him.

Another Fight Arranged.

New York, July 23.—"Jason" Davies and "Circular Joe" Vendiz, representing the Florida Athletic Club, met to-night and completed arrangements for a fight to a finish between "Myatrows" Billy Smith, of Boston, and Tommy Ryan, of Chicago. The fight will take place during the week of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight at Dallas, Texas, and will be for a purse of \$3,000.

Dempsey Dying of Consumption.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—Dr. Nathalie Snelling, the physician, who was called to attend pugilist Jack Dempsey on the train during his recent trip from the east to Portland, has arrived here. He says Dempsey is dying of consumption and only keeps himself alive by the use of stimulants.

Japan Wants More Money.

SIYOHGAI, July 23.—Japan demands \$7,500,000 additional indemnity as compensation for the retrocession to China of the Liao Tung Peninsula.

HOLMES' ACCOMPLICE

The Insurance Swindler Involves Janitor Pat Quinlan.

SAYS HE KILLED THE PITZEL BOY

And Quinlan has Made so Many Contradictory Statements that He is Under Suspicion—Holmes was Charged with the Murder of the Two Williams Sisters—This will Make Nine Murders Charged to the Account of the Noted Criminal.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Mrs. Carrie Pitzel has made the direct statement that H. H. Holmes has accused Pat Quinlan, the present janitor of the Holmes castle, Sixty-third and Wallace streets, of the murder of Howard Pitzel, her son. This is the boy whom a detective is now searching for in Detroit.

Accusations against Holmes, however, are piling up, and now it is promised that warrants charging him with the murder of the Williams sisters will also be sworn out.

Quinlan has made so many contradictory statements himself that his arrest is momentarily expected. There does not appear to be any doubt but that he knows far more of the death of Mrs. Conner and the disappearance of the Williams girls than he is now willing to admit. The police have him under surveillance and are daily growing more suspicious of his contradictory statements.

PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

A Woman's View of American Christianity One of the Topics.

TORONTO, Ont., July 23.—To-day's session of the Pan American Congress opened with an attendance of nearly one thousand delegates. Rev. L. A. Lambert, editor of the Freeman's Journal and Catholic Register, of New York, presided. Mrs. Finkelstein Montford, of New York, spoke on "A Woman's View of American Christianity."

Rev. T. J. Conaty, rector of Sacred Heart church, Worcester, Mass., followed with a paper on "The Roman Catholic Church in the Educational Movement of to-day." Rev. F. W. Wines, of Washington gave an address on "Organized National Philanthropy." Rev. A. Luzame, of Holy Blossom Hebrew congregation, Toronto, closed with a short address.

Two afternoon sessions were held, one in Metropolitan church and the other in St. James church.

The proceedings concluded to-night before the largest audience of the convention. The principal speaker of the evening was Henry K. Carroll, editor of the Independent, of New York, in an address on "Religious Progress in the United States."

An address on the "Education of Value of Women's Clubs," was delivered by Mrs. Charles Henriotin, of Chicago, ex-president of the Woman's Board of the World's Fair Congress.

The formation of an executive committee to arrange for future meetings of the congress brought the convention to a close.

CUBAN FILIBUSTERS

May Start an Expedition From New York Any Day.

New York, July 23.—It is an open secret in Cuban revolution circles that preparations are being made to send an expedition to Cuba at the earliest opportunity. At the last meeting of the revolutionary party in this city, Gen. Rafael de Quesada publicly announced that he would assume command of the first expedition to start for the island.

The vessel is, according to reports, an iron steamer, with a power of fifteen knots an hour, and has been secured to carry the party.

A well dressed man who declined to give his name and said that he was an American, speaking English only, entered the office of Enrique Trujillo, editor of El Porvenir to-day and announced that he had 100 men drilled and armed, ready to start for Cuba. He himself would command the force and pay the expenses of transportation. Trujillo explained that any such venture would be a violation of the neutrality laws, being inclined to believe that his caller was a Spanish agent.

BAD CALIFORNIA FRUIT.

A Consignment Arrives in Europe in Very Bad Shape.

LONDON, July 23.—Reports having been circulated that the consignment of California fruit, which arrived here last week by the steamship Paris, from New York, and which was sold at Covent Garden Market at auction on Friday last, was not looked upon with favor in some quarters, a representative of the Associated Press interviewed several of the leading dealers who purchased the